GEORGE LAW.

The Great Artificer of High Bridge the Architect of His Own Fortunes-The Humble Hod-Carrier Becoming the Fourth Richest Man In America-His Mammolh Railroad Ventures, Fe ry Franchises and Steamship Enterprises-Wealth, Charities, Political Career and Personal Life.

Stordy grandeur of physique, energy, daring and success are in no living American of the present age more brilliantly personated than in George Law. He is the Hercules of our young America. He is a representative man of our growing republic. Begin-ning life poor, he wrenched proudly asunder the shackles of pressing poverty. With that sublime spirit of Ajax defying the lightning he dared anying and cared for nothing. By resolutely opposing obstacles he overcame them. With bold hand he struck down every harrier in his pathway. The story of his life is one of easily struggles and final supremacy, of patience and perseverance ennobled by unflinching honesty of purpose and dealing, and bringing with them rishes and power seldom achieved by any one man, and that giving brightest lustre to his rare and splendid success, the glory of an untarnished name. A sketch of his life does not present a record of startling fucidents, giving pleasing and romantic vivacity to narrative, but the persistent, progressive plodding of an earnest determined man, who, making the most of present opportunities, by the stubbornness of unyielding urpose, pushed his way onward, bravely battling dimenties and making them submissive to his to flexible and imperious will. American youth emulation-the emulation of honest toil, bumblest work with grand dignity, and which, stamping its foot upon the prejudices of pride, willingly, mental employment and hands hardened and browned by rude industry, works its way with steadfast aim to the loftiest neights of the temple of toilto fame, wealth, place, power, the full fruition of the glorious rewards of industry.

CHILDHOOD AND BARLY TRAINING. The voungest of three sons, of whom he is the only survivor-there were also two sisters, one of whom is still living on the old homestead-George Law was born in Jackson, Washington county, this State, October, 25, 1803. His father, who was born in Down county, Ireland, settled there just after the Revolutionary war. His mother was also born in Ireland. His father owned a farm of 100 acres and was an active, go-ahead farmer, and by his industry, good management and frugality increased his farm to 500 acres. He was one of those plain, practical utility of boys is proportionate to the amount of work they can do. As he kept a dairy George's earliest employment was looking after the cows and helping to churn-a preliminary process in batter making in which the rising generation in that memorable section of dairies are still doubtless largely employed. The monotony of his early childhood

orable section of dairies are still doubtless largely employed. The monotony of his early childhood was broken in upon only by one memorable incident. He heard the thundering roar of cannon on the occasion of Commodore McDonough's spiendid naval victory on Lake Champiah. He went to see the prisoners as they were marched through the town. Joung as he was this spectacle of British prisoners led along by their handful of American captors made an impression upon his mind which the long lapse of years mas never served to efface—a confidence in the superior prowess of Americans over foreigners that never has been shaken, and, he says, never can be.

"I am a native American by all the prerogatives of birthright," he has been heard to say, when referring to this memory of his youth; "but this made me a native American in the fullest and broadest sense possible. In those humbled Britishers I saw the glery of American, and I have stood up for America and sworm by her ever since, and have always lived in the lustre of her glory, as I hope I ever shall."

As George grew older the sphere of his duties was enlarged. He had to help mik the cows and help clear up new land and plough and plant and sow and hoe and go to mill, and once he went for his father to Troy. This modern Troy, in his youthful eyes, had a cuarm and magnitude as great as those of ancient Troy to Anchiess, or Zheas, or Priam, or even the beautiful and imagnative Helen. It opened a new world to him. By the fickering light of the fireplace of his birthplace and home he had read of the great world, and here it was, and he was in it. Sorrowhilly he turned his back upon its great buildings, each one to him a modern Parthenon or Collseum, upon its great threets, longer and broader than the Appian Way of ancient Rome and its moving floods of people. This was in his fifteenth year. He had been to school only winters. He could read, write his name legibly and understood arithmetic to the rule of three—the great pons astnorum then of youthful arithmeticians, beyond wh inte of William Eny, and now, a young farmer boy going from home into the wide world to seek his fortune, he achieved great fame and riches, and his own trip to Troy exerted a powerfully combined induence upon his youtfull mind. He was now eighteen years old. His life on his father's flyin did not satisfy the cravings of his juvenile ambition. He believed he could do better. He determined to go away from home, to plange our boldy into the wide world and seek his own tortunes. Knowing the parental opposition that would oflow his making known his purpose, his light happulse was to run away from home.

pose, his first mappies was to run away from home. A sense o duty to his parents inclined him to make known to them his wishes. He went at it bluntly, as he has always done throughout his life whenever he has made up his mind on any polut.
"I am going from home," he said to his father.
"What do you mean?" asked the father in sur

'I am going to earn my own living."

"You do that now."
"I want to do better."
"How!"
"Don't know yet; that's what I'm going to find out."

"Bon't know yet; that's what I'm going to und out."

"So you are thred of farm work."

"It's not the work for me."

"What else can you work at?"

"I'll find something to do."

"I atimite your pluck; you shall have a trial," continued his father. "There aim't work enough for all of us now; if you'll take care of yourself I'll give you all you earn."

"Thank you," said George. "You have given me three years' start of most young men; but I'll pay one of these days for the time."

It was rather more difficult to persuade his mother of the wishom of his intentions, but she finally, though reductantly, joined her consent to that of her husband.

ETARIS OUT TO SEER HIS FORTUME.

of the wisdom of his intentions, but she finally, though reluctantly, loyded her consent to that of her husband.

Etarts out to seek his fortune.

We have now reached the starting point in young George's career. Having saved up forty dollars, earned by working on a neighbor's farm, he bid an eternal adien to farm work and set out for Troy in quest of his fortunes. He carried little with him, except a muscolar, well-knit frame, a determined will, the good wishes of his father and his mother's blessing. It was a raw, gusty, rainy day in autumn. Alone and on foot, and the road almost impassable from the autumnal rains, he set forth from the some of his boyhood, with strong and manly heart, to commence his battle of hie in the great world.

"Hadn't you better wait for the storm to end, and the roads to get better will not the storm to end, and the roads to get better will to the storm to end, and the roads to get better will start and I am going," he answered, and in the answer revealing that firm mess of purpose that has always been such a signally marked leature in his character.

And he wend. Through thirty-six miles of rain, storm and mud he waiked to Troy, the centre of the great world as then pictured to his young fancy. Stopping at the cheapest hotel he could find he began to look about for work. He did not seek genteel employment. He looked along the canni and among the machine shops. Nobody wanted his services. Many would have been discouraged. This was not him. He kept looking and asking. They were putting up a new building on River street. A hod-carrier fell from the ladder and broke his leg.

"Will you give me that man's piace p' George asked the foreman, as soon as the injured man had been temoved.

"Ever carry mortar?" jerked out the foreman.

asked the foreman, as soon as the injured man had been removed.

"Ever carry mortar?" jerked out the foreman.

"No, sir."

"You'll break your neck, sure."

"Pit risk that."

"What wages do you want?"

"What wages do you want?"

"That's a dollar a day."

"All right, I'll work for the same."

And thus he began work, a species of work almost the humblest of manual labor, and a description of which we will be pardoned quoting from an old rythmic record:—

To carry the hod

And mix up hot mortar, and such other work
As becomes his duly as a mason's chief elers.

"I began at the foot of the ladder," he has been beard frequently to say, in relating this incident, "but I was terribly afraid I would fall from the top before I got through."

He worked here about a month, till the house was

completed and then went to licosic to help to put up a house there. He here commenced learning the trade of a mason; but his employer was unable at the end of the job to pay him, and so he left him, leaving behind an unpaid board bill. Returning to Troy he obtained employment as a bricktajer, and as soon as he had earned money enough to pay the board bill walked to Hoosic, a distance of twenty-two miles, to pay the debt, and then, walking back to Troy, went to work again. He remained here all winter, earning at the close fourteen shillings a day. In the spring he went to Uster and helped to build a lock on the Rre Canal, receiving \$2.25 a day as wares. He worked all this summer here and at High Palls and other places on the canal, helping to build locks. In the fail he went to the York Mountains, in Pennsylvania, and worked there for a while, getting out stone and blocking ft into sinape for locks on the Pennsylvania. Canal. When the weather became too cold for this work he found employment on a stone wall being put up nine miles from Harrisburg. This job finished, he walked fifty miles to Port Deposit to help get out stone for the Dismal Swamp Canal, in Virginia and North Carolina. With a toad of the stone he embarked on a schooner for Norfolk. This was his first sea voyage. He walked from Norfoik to the canal, and with six other men worked there several months putting in a lock. They lived in a log but and had a negro for a cook. The climate, missing the health and compelled him to come north again, when he speedily found employment on the Morris Canal. Money for the laborers hilling to be forthcoming, and having received one salutary lesson in the matter of trusting for pay, he came to New York. The subject was then atmosfly agitated of building a canal near Harlem to untee the East and North rivors, and naving received one salutary lesson in the inatter as superiored, which he construction of a lock and dam—his first step up the ladder of promotion.

His years of labor and taution, which we have hastly nurr

work," he said to his foreman; "I am going to put in a bid for a contract."

"You won't get one," said the foreman; "you have not got influence or money to back you."

"I will try, not withstanding."

He did try, and got a contract for building a lock and aqueduct. Completing this contract, and with the money he had already saved, he had a cast capital of \$2.500. Coming on to New York he went into Marquand's, the great jeweller at that time in this city, and expended \$300 in the purchase of a goid watch, which watch he carries to this day. To follow him through all his subsequent contracts would exceed the limits of our time and space. We will only briefly refer to them. His next contract was on the Juniata division of the Portage Railroad, over the All-ghany Mountains; then followed one on the Columbia Railroad, and then one on the Pennsylvania Canal, and then the sulfding of a weigh lock, capable of weighing 100 tons, on the Delaware division, for the Lehigh boats. In all those he was eminently successiul.

A VACATION AND TRIF WEST AND HOME.

the Lehigh boats. In all these he was eminently successful.

A VACATION AND TRIF WEST AND HONE.

In the brief time of our swift record years have come and gone apace. It was the fail of 1834. He was now twenty-eight years old. Through a decade of years he had faithfully worked. He had begun to reap the fruits of his industry. He had now a cash capital of 238,000. He determined to take a brief vacation. There was a strong westward fever, and he fell a victum to the infection. He went to Chicago. Arriving there he caught the fever in carnest, but there was an unpleasant ague with it, and he came back. He now visited the old homestead. His father had increased the boundaries of his farm to 500 acres. It was one of the largest and best farms in that section of the country. Unfortunately his father had endorsed for a friend and was in danger of losing the farm.

"I have heard of your embarrassments," he said to his father.
"So ther have told you, have they?" answered.

"I have heard of your embarrassments," he said to his father.
"So they have told you, have they?" answered the old gentieman.
"You should have told me yourself; but never mind now, it is all right."

"How right!"
"I have paid everything up; the farm is all yours

"How right!"
"I have paid everything up; the farm is all yours and there is not a dollar encumbrance upon it."
"how shall I ever pay you back the debt?"
"You owe me nothing. I owe you three years of my earnings and promised when you let me go from home to pay them to you. The only difference is that insicad of the first three years' earnings I have given you the last three."

The restless energies of young Law—for he was yot a young man—would not allow him to take half the vacation he intended. He was soon busy in harness again. We next find him outleing a bridge over the Lehigh river at Easton, and after that doing, an immense amount of work on the upper division of the Lehigh Canal, between Mauch Chunk and White Haven. Upon these and other contracts he was employed several years, and with splendid pecuniary success. The gift of Midas seemed to have been already imparted to him. Everything he undertook brought him large profits. He had money—the sinews of capital at his command—the guarantee of success before him.

BUILDING Hidh Bidde.

In May, 1837, he came to New York. His reputation as a skifful civil engineer and builder had preceded him. He put in bids for three sections of the Croton Aqueduc, and roceived two of them. Two years lace he put in a bid for building High Bridge, and was successful above all his competitors. The world does not present a parallel to this magnificent bridge—magnificent not only in design and size, but in the firm, massive and soild splendor of its construction. In building it Mr. Law has built an imperishable monument for himself. He introduced new and starting incovations in its construction, such as pumping water, pile driving and raising water by steam. He went to Europe and examined all the leading bridges of the Old World, but could find nothing suggesting new ideas to line. It is unnecessary to dwell longer on this bridge. He was only ten years laced for the Ballendo Entrarnises.

Raising the old Dry Dock Bank from a state of elmost interference.

only ten years building it, and it was built to the satisfaction of everybody.

FIRST RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

Raising the old Dry Dock Bank from a state of almost insolvency to a firmly substantial financial footing is the next thing we hear of Mr. Law doing. After this he took hold of the Harlem Railroad. With an original capital of \$2,000,000 the stock had become nearly worthless, selling at five percent. He got its indebtedness extended, bought iron to outlid it from Williamsbridge to White Plains, and raised the stock to seventy-five per cent. In the same way he took hold of the Mohawk Railroad. He did away he took hold of the Mohawk Raitroad. He did away with the inclined planes, carried it around the hils, connected it with the Utica Raitroad, and raised the stock from twenty-seven to seventy-live per cent. His financial management of the three enterprises we have named brought him in a bandsome fortune from each.

"There is nothing so easy," he often remarks, "as making money when you have money to make it with; the only thing is to see the crisis and take it at the food."

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STEAMBOAT AND STEAMSHIP ENTERPRISES.
It was long a project of Mr. Law to go into the building of steamboats and steamships, and when he did so it was, as is well known, with all the boildy expansive energy of his nature. In his trip to Europe, to which we have reterred, he went over in a packet ship. His triunds tried to dissuade that from returning in a steamer left of these date that from returning in a steamer left of these date that the lot is the man and the lot of the steamer left in the load of the loa

speculation, turned out to have no association with any dilbustering scheme.

LATEST RUBINESS ENCERPRIBES AND WEALTH. In 1853 Mr. Law built the Eighth Avenue Railroad. Those obtaining the charler did not have the money. He advanced \$250,000 and built it in a little over two months. He continues one of the largest owners in the road, deriving from his interest alone a princely revenue. A year later he purchased from Cornelius Vanderbilt, for \$50,000, the Staten Island ferry. He sold the terry in 1864 also realizing a handsome fortune in this venture. He built the Ninth Avenue Railroad and is one of its principal owners. He is also one of the principal owners of the Brooklyn ferries. His wealth is enormous, He is probably the fourth wealthlest man in this country. Mr. A. T. Stewart, Wm. H. Aator and Commodore Vanderbilt alone taking precedence of him.

Mr. Law has never meddied very much in the muddy waters of political. During the great Native American excitement in 1856 he was prominently named as the candinate of the party for the Presidency. Under the name of "Lave Oak George" he became widely known. His cassay at political speechmaking at the Academy of hissic did not incite a very high estimate of his oratorical abilities, but his famous letters to Martin Van Buren and General Gustavna Adolphus Scroggs shewed him sadini in handling the pen. He failed to get the nomination, however, and has not been heard of politically since.

tion, however, and has not been heard of politically since.

PERSONAL LIPE.

In 1833 Mr. Law married a Miss Anderson, of Philadelphia. They nave had seven calidren, two of whom are dead and five hying, three soms and two daughters. His wife, well known in the circles in which they move as most attractive and amisble lady, is still living, in the enjoyment of excellent health. His father died only a few years since, having attained the ripe and rare age of eighty-six years. His own health was never better, Advancing years have tousned him very lightly the stands as massively creet as ever, being six feet three incaes in height, and weight at the present time 250 pounds, which is, however, rather in advance of his ordinary weight. His head is a study for a sculptor, and in the massive abundance of hair, now of an iron gray color, covering it, is revealed his great vitality. His lace is rudgy and it up with good humser. His only whiskers is a tuff under the chin, now careices and straggling. The strong point of his character, his great firmness, stands out prominent in his broad and projecting under jaw. He moved into his present residence on fulth avenue in 1834, but occupied one of the houses adjoining, which he still owns, two years before. He has a magnificent country place at Cambridge, in Washington county, adjoining the town of his birth. Though very rarely his name appears on a subscription list his theratty is unbounded, though principally bestowed unostentatiously in private charmes.

"What church do you attend?" a gentleman asked him not long since.

"What church do you attend?" a gentleman asked him not long since.
"My family go to the Dutch Reformed church," he answered, "but I am not much on churches myselt. I generally spend try Sunday mornings reading the papers, and they give about as good preaching as any sermon I can hear. My church platform is a good one. I want overybody to worship in their own fashlon, but above all deliver me from slow preaching. I want wide-awake sermons, on live topics, and as I can't often hear them I spend most of my Sabbaths home."

"Do you drive out much?" another person recently asked him.
"A dozen or lifteen miles a day generally." What church do you attend?" a gentleman asked

ntly asked him.
"A dozen or lifteen miles a day generally."
"How happens it that I very rarely see you in the

Park?"
"I go elsewhere—that's the reason. I don't like going in the Park. There is too great a crowd goes there. It's jumble and confusion. I want searcom where I go."
"What is the secret of your success?" he was asked a few days ago.
"Determination to work, and working," was his laconic response.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth preaches this morning in the Eleventh street Presbyterian church, between Second and Third avenues.

At the Presbyterian church in Forty-second street services will be held at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M. by Rev. W. A. Scott.

At the Church of the Reformation (Protestant Episcopal), in Fiftieth street, Rev. Abbott Brown will hold services at a quarter to eleven A. M. and a quarter to eight in the evening.

Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Wash-

ington square, this afternoon, at three o'clock, on "The Great Trumpet Sounding." At the Everett Rooms Miss Nettle M. Pease will

speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Services will be held in the John street Methodist Episcopal church at half-past ten A. M., and in the evening at half-past seven, by the Rev. William P.

At St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster will preach at half-past ten A. M. and Rev. John E. Cookman at half-past seven P. M. Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach at the Church of the Messiah this morning at forty-five minutes past ten and this evening at forty-five

minutes past seven.

Rev. Dr. Verren will hold divine service in the French Church du St. Espeit this morning at halfpast ten o'clock.

Manifestations of spirit power will be given through D. C. Hough this evening at 61 Bleecker Rev. George J. Mingins and others speaker will

address the Morning Star Sunday School at Apolio Hall at two o'clock this afternoon. At the North Presbyterian church Rev. Thomas Street will preach at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M. Morning subject... "The Unpardon-

able Stn." At the Fifth avenue Baptist church the Sunday school Missionary Society will hold its monthly meeting this evening at haif-past seven o'clock.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was

held at the Bible House, Astor place, on the 7th inst. Twelve new auxiliaries, three in Missouri, five in Georgia, and in Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama and ssissippi, one each, were recognized. Communications were received from Mr. Westrup, in Mexico. Duncan M. Henderson, Secretary of Valparaiso Bible Society, with encouraging accounts from Chile, and asking pecuniary aid for the society, which was granted; from Rev. Dr. Jacoby, Bremen, with graifying statements as to printing the Scriptures, and further openings for the Bible in Prussia; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinopie, on the progress in preparing Scriptures for the blind in Egypt, and other topics reating to the Bible work in the Orient. Grants of books were made to a large amount. They were to the American Colonization Society, American Missionary Asyociation, American Baptist Publication Society, Freedment's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Valparaiso Bible Society; for soldiers in military posts in Western Kansas and Indian Territory; books in French, Spanish and Portuguese, for United States ship Lancaster; desides grants to poor Sunday schools, and for distribution at the South, with many similar grants, including eight volumes in raised letters for the blind. The entire number of volumes granted was 10,042, besides others to the value of 25,758. In addition to the above \$2,000 was granted to the Episcopal Board of Missions for China. Duncan M. Henderson, Secretary of Valparatso

Auniversary of the Founding of St. Ann's

Free Church.
The seventeenth anniversary of the founding of this church was observed in this city last Sunday. The sermon was preached by the rector, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D. The assistant ministers, Rev. S. F. Holmes and Rev. B. H. Cole, took part in the services. During the preceding year \$13,806 was received for the support of the church; \$6,616 being the services. During the preceding year \$13,506 was received for the support of the church; \$6,515 being the offerings of the congregations; \$4,634 from the legacy of Mr. Thomas Garner; \$1,600 from Trinity church, and \$1,555 from donations of individuals. This was used in current expenses and in reducing the debt on the church building and rectory to \$13,000. Fifteen hundred was presented to the rector, \$5,548 was raised for charitable purposes in the purrait, and \$1,432 for those out of the parish, making a total for the year of \$20,287. The rector received \$1,021 for the church mission to the deaf mutes of the country. This was all expended in holding services for deaf mutes in thirteen of the arger cities and towns, and in supplying the place of the rector during his absences from the church. There were captized thirty-one adults, nine of whom were deaf mutes, and sixty-six children, six of whom had deaf mute parents. There were confirmed fifty six, cleven of whom were deaf mutes. There were thirty-four burials, three of children of deaf mutes. The number of communicants was increased to 443, upwards of fifty of of whom are deaf mutes.

St. Ann's Free church, with its special mission among the 20,000 deaf mutes of our country and with its constantly enlarging work among the poor and destitute, asks for the sind remembrance of all Christian people—their sympathy, their prayers and their offerings.

More About the "True Church" Question. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I observe a letter in your Sunday's paper, signed

what church, if any, he considers is the one which less waste of time to sak such a question. The words attributed to Jesus are, "Thou art a rock; and on this rock I will build my Church," &c. Now Christ did not order Peter or any of His followers, disciples or any other mortal to erect one for Him; He reserves the building of it to dimeelf solely; and

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in the saying claimed as being Jesus' deciaration also, John Xviii., 36. His kingdom was not of this world, consequently I consider the church lie was to build would be of His own kingdom and not of this world's, so that any temporal church cannot bave Jesus for its builder or prove that, by authority from Him, any earthly one is erected. Among all the various creeds on earth, in this day of disputation and wrangling concets, which church can demonstrate by an unmistakable proof that their form of worship or idea of the infinite Goodness is more acceptable to the Greater than the others? What man can prove he is more righteous than his neighbor? Where no two atoms are afike or two organizations the same, how can one lead the other correctly? God alone understands His own work, and every human opinion can only be conjectured. This arrogant self-authority of churches is only a wordy pretext to obtain money. It is time it was stopped by the people insisting upon these would-or lenders to prove their title and demonstrate that they belong to an authority not having the loaves and dishes in view.

Authorized Confession Authorized and De-

Will you be kind enough to allow John Chrysostom munication a few Sundays ago in regard to auricu-iar confession! His venerable old age, if nothing eise, will entitle him to the courtesy of being listened 107-that is to say 900 years earlier than the date asauricular confession. (lsa't this a little muddled ?atricular contession. [nart this a fittle mutuitar = En. Herallo.] But let John Golden Mouth speak:—
"To mortals has been committed the dispensation of heavenly things; a dispensation not given by God to angels or archangels, for to these it was not said, heaven, and whatever you shall loose on earth shall be lossed in leaver you shall toose on earth shall be lossed in leaver you shall toose on earth shall be lossed in leaver. I make the body only; whereas the power of the priesthood binds the soul and reaches to heaven. In this sense God ratifies above and the Lord confirms the sentence of his servants. In a word, what else has He bestowed upon them but all power in heaven? Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained.'—St. John, xx., 23. What power, I ask, can be greater than this? The Jewish priests had power to cleanse the toprosy of the body, or rather, not to cleanse the toprosy of the body, but over the impurities of the soul, not to judge of it when cleansed, but to cleanse it altogether. Not only have they the ability to regenerate us in the laver of baptism, but afterwards the power of remitting our sins.—Book of the Priesthood. There are seasons in which we must fast and pray more fervently, and make a full and exact confession of our sins; for the enemy knows that we can then treat best of the things that belong to our salvation, and obtain much by confessing our sins and disclosing to the spread aphysician the wounds of the soul. This physician will head and not reproach the penient for the evils done; would he speak to him alone, without the privity of any one, and with care lay all before him, he will easily amend his failings. The confession of sins is the abolition of crimes."—Homily xxx., on Genesis. Any commentary on my part would be superduous.

The Church Troubles in Jerusalem.

There are new troubles springing up in Jerusalem. The Greek Christians built a new cupola over the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and want the exclus ive use of it for themselves, which, according to Oriental law and custom, would give them the oriental law and custom, would give them the exclusive control of the whole church. The Roman catholics, represented by the French Consul, not only protest against this, but have taken forcible possession of the building and have even removed the "Holy Cross." Active hostilities occurred between the contestants until the Sultan intervence, drove out both the nostile Christians and placed a Turkish guard in and over the church. The strifte has been transferred to Constantinopie and is carried on between the Ministers of France, Russia and Turkey.

The Juggernaut Festival in India. A letter from Calcutta, dated July 23, saye: -The great Juggernaut or car fesuval is over. Accounts Friend of India makes the following remarks on the miserable character of the festival at Serampore, the next most sacred place in India for its celebra

the least most sacted places in this for its determination:

The Juggernaut festival at Serampore closed on Monday, after a pittable fashing. The two great cars still stand on the roadshie, half in the diten, because the people will not put them back to their places. In spite of the numbers hired to pull and to appliand, the cars were moved on the first occasion only half the usual distance, and there they lie in the mud, with the idots on them and flags flying. As usual, the Brahmins applied to the authorities to 'order' the people to pull, but of course in vain. The common peasantry were heard to reply to the miserable creatures who urged them from the car to pull, "It is all very well, but come and give a hand yourselves." The crowd, of which a rough census was taken, was nover more than 75,000 at the highest, and rarely exceeded 35,000—a third of what it used to be. For one man there were fifty women and children. The police, under Mr. Rochefort, the energetic district superintendent, kept order well. There were no accidents and only three cases of drunkenness. The spectacle presented by the cars and tols in the Trunk road, outside, of Serampore, may be regarded as typical of the state of idolatry at least in and near the great cities—tottering, but still defiant, with no enthusiasm and little faith."

Catholic Convents in Prussia.

the following:—

The erection of a small Roman Catholic monastery for a few members of the regular clargy in Monay The erection of a small Roman Catholic monastery for a few members of the regular clergy in Moabit, one of the suburbs of Berlin, has excited a good deal of public attention and elicited from several journals the opinion that no convents should be sanctioned by the State except those destined for educational purposes or specially devoted to the care of the sick. If we, however, consult the Prussian constitution we shall find that it nowhere authorizes the governments of the care of the governments. if we, however, consult the Prussian constitution we shall find that it nowhere authorizes the government to interdict or in any way to interfere with religious societies so long as they restrict themselves to purely ecclesiastical matters, and neither overstep the limits fixed by the laws nor commit any act calculated to disturb the tranquility of the community. The thirteenth article of the constitution provides that religious or ecclesiastical societies can obtain corporate rights by no other means than special legislation. The peculiar privileges bestowed by such rights are, that their possession enables a society to acquire real property in its own name, to execute mortgages, to claim legacies and bequests, and to accept donations. It is only when a convent desires to acquire corporate rights that it requires a formal recognition by the State; in all other circumstances these companies are regarded as private societies, and fall under the control of the Associations' law of March II, 1850, as soon as they assume a public character. A convent may therefore lawfully exist without a special authorization from the State, provided its property be inscribed in the name of a third party, or of one of the members of the order, who is then regarded by the law as the tenant.

An Illinois Hardsbell Preacher on the Four

An Illinois Hardsbeit Preactier on the Four Gates of Hell—A Queer Sermon.

An Illinois paper is responsible for the following:—
William Reynolds, of Feoria, is well known as an enthusiastic worker in the Sabbath school cause. He is, perhaps, better known than any other man in the Satie, and we give the following story as he tells it, as near as we requestible. The mata facts are all absolutely true. He was in the southern part of the state last week organizing Sunday schools, when he encountered a hardshell lapits neighborhood. The minister settled over the little flock looked with pealousy upon the movements of the new lights, and finally announced his intention of preaching a sermon against them. On the Sabbath designated the sunday school men gathered in force, when the preacher announced that well known text, "Thou and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

After giving Peter a good setting out, the minister closed as follows, in that peculiar singing tone that is indescribable, except to those who have heard it:—

Yis, my brethering, sh—an' the gates of heil shell

After giving Peter a good setting out, the minister closed as follows, in that peculiar singing tone that is indescribable, except to those who have heard it:—

Yis, my brethering, sh—an' the gates of heil shel not pervall agin' it, ah. Now, you'd like to know about these ere gates o' heil, ah. Well, my brethering, thar air feur gates to heil, ah.

Thar is, drestly, the Sunday school system, ah. That thar is one gate to heil, ah, whar they oring young men and wammin together, ah, and onder the igee of teachin' on 'em the Bible, they set 'em hankerin' arter one another, ah, and so open wide the gate o' heil, ah.

An' the next gate o' hell is wuss'n the fust, ah! That thar is Bible so-ci-ties, ah, whar they put the word into the hands o' them as haint larnin' sumcient, ah, fur to understan' it, ah, an' this here, brethering, is one of the wust gates o' heil, ah, of which we read about in the Bible, an.

An' the next gate o' heil, my brethering, is temperance societies, ah, whar they go right into yer house and bust into yer rooms, ah, and try to diskiver efye hev onythin', ah, that is good fer the summick's sake, ah, and when they find it they spill it on the groun', ah, an' iet it all run to waste, ah.

(Signs of dissatisfaction among his church members. Greatiy excited, he continued:—)

Yis, brethering, they do, ah. They air boun' to bust up all o' ouf buziness, ah—an', an, tharby they open another gate o' hell, ah. These air the men that air, ah, goin' to come among us, and prevail, ah, agin the rock on which will I foun' my church, ah, is the republikin party, ah, come armong ah, the republikin party, ah, wo nez set all the niggers free, ah, and they shel not pervail, ah, an' we must jine hands an' war agin em, ah, that they shel not pervail, ah, and when not pervail agin it, ah.

An' the next gate of hell, ah, my brethering, ah, an' the next gate of hell, ah, my brethering, ah, an' the republikin party, ah, outen its natural rites, ah, an' the gates o' hoil shel not pervail agin it, ah.

We can give the prea

THE GRAND HOTEL.

The Hotel of the Future—A Symptuous Resting Place for Travellers-The Splendors of Lace and Damask, of Mirrors and Carpets-Improvements of Construction-Cost of the Undertaking.

Some days ago the HSRALD chronicled the formal opening of the magnificent caravanaera, corner of Phirty-first street and Broadway, and gave a brief sketch of its general features. The subject will bear a much more extended notice, as showing the degree of progress reached in the architectural embellion ments, interior arrangement and general manage ment of hotels. The matter is of more than second ary interest to a people who consider the hotel one of their leading social institutions, and to the fullest inventive skill and ingenuity has been applied. Where there is room for that kind of improvement which tends to the greater comfort and luxury of of wealth ever ready to patronize a higher and more extensive capital in the effort to cater for this city at least, and at this particular epoch of its history, passes unrewarded. The evidences are all around where venslowly in some instances, but ultimately justifying the foresight which projected and the expectations which accompanied them. The Grand Hotel, from the vastness of its proportions, in a locality where all else is dwarfed and mean by comparison; where travel as yet makes slight impression, would appea future, when buildings equally pretentious will rear their mighty Mansard roofs above six and seven stories of marble all the way to the Park. By the that very lew years will elapse before the Grand thousands who now visit New York and land near higher point of the island, anywhere between Twen ty-third and Porty-second streets.

The Grand Hotel is built of Westchester marble,

in the Romanesque style of architecture—a compo-site order affording lavish room for both pretty and imposing effect. The architect, Mr. Henry Englebert, had an awkward corner to manage, which was neither square nor triangular, but which might be indifferently called either. By cutting off the point f the acute angle-the razor-edged corner Thirty-first street-and substituting a narrow front obliquely facing Broadway, the difficulty on that score was overcome and the beauty of the building vastly enhanced. A giance at the exterior is suffi-cient to convince one that none but a man with a big account at his banker's could afford to air. Mr. E. S. Higgins, a successful merchant of this city, devoted \$800,000 to the undertaking, which gives him a good right to be called the owner. The builder was Mr. Paul, and the superintendent Mr. George Higgins. Each story of the eight it will be noticed, has a distinctive architeceight it will be noticed, has a distinctive architectural feature in the marble framing of the windows, one set being round another segmentary, another semi-circular and so on. In coming to speak of the interior the chief weight of interest, of course, is involved, for forms of architecture can but furnish an æsthetic feeling of delight, while physical comorts have an overstandowing interest for the great majority of people. The entrance to the hotel is under a portice, not quite commensurate with the towering height of the building of which it forms a part.

under a portico, not quite commensurate with the towering height of the building of which it forms a part.

Once inside, however, the visitor is struck by the royal amplitude of the hallway which opens into a rotunda where the softened light streams down from the dizzy dome over a hundred feet above, branching to right and left are wide areas, one leading up to the office and the table d'hole, the other in the direction of the bar, the barber's shop, the reading room and the cigar stand. In this design there is an easily recognized improvement on the pian of other hotels. At a giance all these places of necessary accommodation are discovered and the visitor is saved the trouble of wandering in bewiderment from corridor to corridor to itnd first one convenience and then another. Walk up to the office and you will probably find Mr. Robbins, the senior partner of the concern; a tall, portly gentloman, busy at one thing or another, and very likely you will also come in contact with Mr. Lachmeyor, the other partner, singularly youthful looking for one who has already owned and admirably managed the St. James Hotel. Both are well calculated to render the management a success. The office room embraces considerable space. Even here, where one would think there was intic room for innovation, the spirit of improvement on the precedents lurnished by other hotels has also entered. The indicator, for instance, is placed directly opposite to where the hall waiters sit, and thus every call is instantly recognized without the necessity of the cierk inside the office exercising his optics. A magnificent safe of Herring's stands lacing the counter, and is profusely git and freacood on three sides. Coming down into the rotundal already alithed to, is a grand double stairway of black wainut, carved in mediaval design and it for a regal procession to ascend. We go up to see the glories of gilded mirrors, Turkey carpets and satin damask haugings. Arrived on the first floor we find the ladies' dining room at one side, ladies' pariors

black walnut, carved in mediaval design and fit for a regal procession to ascend. We go up to see the glories of gilded mirrors, Turkey carpets and satus damask haugings. Arrived on the side in the same of candetava in bronze and gold, and ligh-reaching mirrors in frames of chastely carved walnut, a centre piece reaching to the celling, surrounded by beds, bouquets and vases of flowers, and perennially flowing fountains; tables round and square, and charts with rich upholstering are features that immediately arrest attention. The wilderness of walls and lonely tables, so common to many holes, is agreeably missed. Strolling into the ladies' parior the colors in the upholstering and in the delicate frescoed tracery greet the eye as a happy blending of cheerful this that one might sit down and gaze upon half a day without a feeling of weariness. Proceeding forward from the diming room the visitor enters, let us say, the first of the same of the spiendors of glancing mirrors in frames of duiled and glittering gold, while the screened and mellow light coming through the mazy patterns of lace casts an air of subdued repose over everything. The carpets are a study in themselves, and having come from the three well known establishments of E. S. Higgins, A. T. Stewart and W. & A. Stoane, must necessarily be a choice selection.

"These are rooms in suits for families," excitates our chaperone, throwing open the yielding entrance to a cosey bedroom with a marble manteand polished grate. Next is the sitting room, wall room, and the centre, walnut chairs around, and from the ceiling is suspended a curiously contrived chandelier, which can be myoed up and down at pleasure. These chandeliers and candelabra in git and bronze were supplied by Mitchell, Vance & Co. The suits are complete in themselves, with wari-roosa, water flower, in the fourts, lith, sixth and seventh floors, the din of the budy streets dies

happy concert that of distinguishing each floor by a color.

On this the carpets and upholstery are green, on that blue, on the next crimson, and so on through the seven primary shades. A word for the mirrors, which, without meaning a joke, cast redections on every room of the nouse. Some of them are simply superb; all are large and elegantly mounted. They cost \$20,000 and were supplied by the house of John S, Willard & Co. In the principal corridor of each floor, close by the broad area into which the grand double stairway opens, a coll of hose, mounted by a brass pipe, hange suspended on a hook. Two hondred fees on each floor is tolerably careful provision against fire. A guest may act the part of fireman, if anything like a confingration breaks out in his neighborhood, and he can oall upon 10,000 gallons of water over his head in the reservoir top of the roof to come to his

amistance. However, let the floors take care of themselves for the present, and let us built his fair-haired youth in charge of the hotel. The elevator to take us to the subterranean regions of the hotel. The elevator is not without its features of novelty. At every floor you approach the doors of wire netting, by automatic arrangement, if yopen, asving the boy a great deal of trouble and the ascending traveller a tride of time. It is the latest improvement by Mr. Otts Tatts, of Boston, and is worked by thirty house power, making 300 revolutions per minute. It cost \$15,000, and is claimed to be superior to any other. Arriving in the world of cooks and kitchens a sensation the reverse of what one might anticipate is experienced. You find a delightfully equable temperature and gentle draughts of air uncontaminated by the smell of simmering stews and notsome vegetables. All is pure, sweet and agreeable. This effect is produced through the following agencies:—First, there is a dry air refrigerator and coeler, constructed by Mr. Robbins on Pike's patent, constructed by Mr. Robbins and Robbins on Pike's patent, constituted by Mr. Robbins and Robbins on Pike's patent constructed by Mr. Robbins and Pike's patent, constituted by Mr. Robbins and Pike's patent, constituted by Mr. Robbins and Pike's patent constituted by Mr. Robbins and Pike's patent constituted by Mr. Robbins and Pike's patent constituted by Mr. Robbins on Pike's patent, constituted by Mr. Robbins on Pike's patent, consisting of a brick wall of galvanized from tubes running from the ceiling to the floor. Next, is a laft hour the temperature can be reduced be

holes that open from the roof. That is one decided timprovement.

In the subterranean exploration—a matter of easy accomplishment, as there is an abundance of light—the laundry, the wine collar, the storerooms and the water closels come successively under observation. Yonder girl at the counter has an entire grocery and provision store under ner charge, and from its projusely laden shelves she keeps ceaselessly helping these sleek, busting, linen clad cooks that swarm around her for a moment and then disappear behind a wide extended range, where the arcans of cooking is carried on. The wine cellar is a tempting place for a bon vicent to tarry, for all it contains was selected by a good judge, and that's recommendation enough.

for a bon vicent to tarry, for all it contains was selected by a good judge, and that's recommendation enough.

The plumbing materials, which are undeniably fine and fluished, were supplied by Hayden, Gere & Co., of Haydensville, Mass. The work of putting them in place was executed by McKenzie & Clauronald. Making no invidious distinctions, the following catalogues the names of the rest who have had a band in furnishing the house:—Edward fitxon & Co., Boston, supplied the furnishing; the acternal marble work was built by Maxwell, the internal marble work was executed by Casoni & Isola, the kitchen range by Brambail, Deane & Co., the locks and annunciators are from the manufactory of Newman & Capron, and the silverware is from the manufactory of Ames, Chicopee, Mass. The latter is composed of the finest nickel silver, triple plated, and really makes a dazzing display. The following is the list of officers of the house;—Messirs, H. Higgins, J. S. Ramsey, formerry of tar Revere House, Boston; E. S. Thornton, formerly of the Revoort; L. S. Hammond, lattery in charge of College Hall Rotel, Poughkeepsie, and J. P. Pearce, steward.

Among other details which will admit of being re-

cottege Hail Hotel, Poughkeepste, and J. P. Pearce, steward.

Among other details which will admit of being related are the mots that the partition wails are so constructed of neary brick, of which 3,000,000 are comprised in the house, that the ordinary noise of adjoining rooms is entirely obvisted. A new and novel lock is used on every door, which will not admit of pass keys, thereby rendering hom inaccessiole to servants at all times. The annunciator is of a new and improved patient, each number being worked by a lever instead of spiral springs. In summer every room will be supplied with the water from the loe tanks, thus avoiding the necessity of calling for it from below. To the house are attached two boilers, heating the building, running the elevator, pumping the fire engine and steam pump and heating two large gas meters, each one working separately in case one should give out, are in instant reach. They are encased and looked, to prevent any posticitity of tampering with the gas. The fancets in connection with the bath tubs and washbasins are said to be a great improvement on the ordinary kind.

Before taking leave of the Grand Hotel the visitor

on the ordinary kind.

Before taking leave of the Grand Hotel the visitor Before taking leave of the Grand Hotel the visitor should take a look in at the gentlemen's cafe on the first door, a sumptuous apartment, with heavy psaciled ceiling, black walnut furniture, green drapery and a dazzing glitter of silverware proceeding from every table. The gentlemen's smoking room is not yet quite finished, neither is the reading room, but both are under way to completion. A restaurant is attached to the holel, where young men can live at a moderate rate. The whole cost of the furniture was \$200,000.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Lover of Fair Play.

Over this signature an English lady, who firmly believes that editors are filled with the "milk of human kindness," gives her experience at a meeting of the Workingwoman's Association, and expresses surprise and pleasure that the ladies of that body are not the ogres they have been represented to be by the captious critics; but most charming, domestic women, whose noble efforts in behalf of these of their sex, who, in the many vicissitudes of life stand in need of such help as the association affords. A "Lover of Fair Play," nevertheless, elegantly expresses a mild repugnance to some of the doctrines which are advocated by the ladies of whom she so eloquently writes.

The Avondale Charity.

Replying to a letter in the HERALD of September 10, suggesting that the Sunday collections in all the churches of the land be appropriated to the relief of the Avondale sufferers, "An Old Subscriber," in Saratoga, asks if it would not be well to consider saratoga, asks in two on not be well to consider the claims of the sufferers by the Richmond fire and the unfortunate families in the East, whom the recent terrible storm left desitute. All honor to those whose benevolence relieved the poor families of the Avendale miners; but all other charities should not be lorgotten.

Flooded Cellars-A Suggestion A correspondent suggests to the Fire Commis-sioners the desirability of employing old department engines, which are lying idle, in pumping out the flooded celiars along the North and East rivers. Every sufferer would be glad to pay a fair compensation for their service, so that it would be done promptly. He thinks it also would do much towards promoting the health of the city.

A Gymnasium for Young Men. "A Clerk" thinks that the best means of keeping the young men of our city away from the haunts of dissipation and vice are gymnasiums free to all of discretionary age who will avail themselves of their discretionary age who was a themselves of their benefits, and asks, "Cannot some one of our wealthy and noble-hearted clitzens erect a commodious building suitable for the purpose " The establish-ment of reading rooms for young men is mistaken pullanthropy in his opinion, as they have not suff-cient attractions for youth.

The Water Supply.

on this important subject several citizens offer warnings and suggestions. "P.," who has an intimate knowledge of the matter, says that the waste of water annually by the use of valve and spring closets—allowing that there are 100,000 of these it use in this city—is 26,230,000,000 gallons; and "R..." who hints that Providence is responsible for the short supply of Croton, expresses the hope that short supply of Croton, expresses the hope that economy will not be disregarded after the present excitement is passed. It is of the utmost importance to prevent waste and keep our water supply within reasonable bounds. "Subscriber" says that the waste of water in restaurants and other public places is shameful, and that the inhabitants living above Pourteenth street are suffering great inconvenience from the dearth of Croton.

THE SUEZ CANAL TARIPP.

Cost of Navigating the New Route Between

bracing the main points of the charges which will be incurred by vessels navigating the Suez Canal, as set forth in the eleventh clause of the tariff rules exhibit issued by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in Paris, on the 17th of August and published in extense in the Henaup of the 18th of September. The schedule

the Heralio of the 18th of September. The scheduleshows the annexed table of dues payable by vessels
traversing the canal:—
Transit dues, per ton burden, 10f. or \$2 in gold.
Transit dues, per passenger, 10f. or \$2 in gold.
Towage dues, per ton, 2f. or 40c. in gold.
Towage dues, per ton, 2f. or 40c. in gold.
Vessels anchoring at Port Said, Ismaila or before
the platform at Suez, after the first twenty-four
hours, are to pay a tax of a centimes, or I cost, per
hours, are to pay a tax of a centimes, or I cost, per
ton per day, for any period not exceeding twenty
days.

France, Golds

The charge for pilots, if detained on board during anchorage, per day... 20 \$4 Vessels being towed are entitled to a reduction of twenty five per cent on the pilotage dues.